A. I understood it to be Le Krafit or De Krafit.

Q. Do you recognize that man now? A. My impression is (pointing to the accused) that is Captain Krafit atting on the left side of counsel for defendant.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. B. Eaton, counsel for the secursed—The Germantown sailed from the United States on the 14th of April, 1851; she sailed from the port of New York under the command of Captain Knight, but carrying Commodors Lavalette; she was the flag ship of the African aquadron. [Witness described her course] She first touched the coast of Africa 1st June, 1851; I should call a good passage from New York to Port au Praya twenty-six or twenty-sight days; you may put; thirty days; it would be nared to tell what the time would be from New Orleans to Port au Praya; it would be a mere guess with me to answer it; the latitude of Port au Praya is more than 14 north.

O. How the referent that nort was the Advance when you

## AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

Progress of the Municipal Reve

THE MAYOR'S COMPLAINT BOOK—THE POLICE RETURNS, ETC.

The complaints yesterday were neither so numerous mor so varied as heretofore. The following is taken from

WHAT THE PROPLE SAY.

That the urchins about the wharves are allowed to teal large lumps of coal from coal carts—praying that delitional policemen be detailed round the piers.

That a liquer store, 138 Crosby street, was frequented by gangs of young men on Sunday last.

That a white dust arises from the factory in Sixteenth treet, near Seventh avenue, and is deposited in the advecent yards.

yards.
boys are in the habit of annoying the occupar rosby street, by throwing sticks and stones, bres

That lots on the northeast corner of Forty-fifth street

two Sundays.

That in spite of the arrest of F. P. Harris and G. Bompson, editors and publishers of the Broadcay Belle, for an indecent article in that production, the same is now being sold in Nassau street by half a dozen

Complaints having no signatures are daily received, but no notice taken of them. Fersons wishing to have shelr complaints noticed must append their names and vesidences thereto.

The annexed is a specimen of one of those complaints referred to:—

the rest to:— speciment of the control of the contr

nleves and beggars abound in these diggins, and are at on ash coxes, door rugs and mats. Fried to steal coverings to the gratings; didn't succeed. Thinks y will come back again, but hopes not until spring, ps a servaxt expressly to wait on them and the ash b. Expects some fine morning to wake up and find after m skine.

man. Expects some me the his steep m ssing.

his steep m ssing.

First Ward — Lamps opposite 43 and 44 Wall street not lit. Large hole in side walk opposite 90 Greenwich not lit. Large hole in side walk opposite 90 Greenwich street.

Second Ward.—Hole in South street, opposite Burling slip, also opposite 52 Ferry street.

Fifth Ward.—tas lamp corner of Beach and Greenwich streets not it.

Nisth Ward.—The crosswalas corner of Hudson and Christopher, and Hudson and Perry streets, in a very bad-endition.

streets.

Twenty-first Ward.—Croton pipe in the house of engine company No. 46 burst.

## Interesting Meeting of the Board of Ten Governors.

PROPOSITION TO HAVE NO CLERGYMAN ON SLACK-WELL'S ISLAND—THE LEGISLATURE TO BE FUR-NISHED WITH LIQUOR—GOVERNOR DRAPER AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION, LTC.

A meeting of the Board of Ten Governors was held yes-brday in the Rotunda, in the Park, at 4 P. M.—Governor Townsend, President, in the Chair. Present—Governers West, Smith, Draper, Degro, Duke, Taylor, and Tieman. The minutes of the last meeting was read and approved, after which the usual requisitions were read

A communication was received from the Supering encent of the Workhouse reporting favorably to the suggestion of the Governors, passed at last meeting, in reference to having a Lorary in the institution, under

printed for that purpose. After some ecoversation it was agreed to refer the subject to the Committee on Workhouse to report at next meeting.
A DERATE ON RELIGION.

communication was received from the Warden the Almshouse informing the Board that

any other priest.
Gevernor Taylon was of opinion that the expenditure
of \$1,200 a year for ministers on Blackwell's Island was
neeless, incomuch as there could be pleaty of elergymea
procured who would be willing to perform the duties for
sothing
Governor Drapher knew of some churches who did send
ministers to the island to teach their own peculiar dog-

Governor Taylor submitted the following at a later

Governor LAYLOR submitted the following at a later stage of the meeting:—
Resolved, That this Board discontinus the practice of paying ministers of the gospel for professional services to the innates on the island, and that the present ministers be discharged forthwith.
Governor IRAPER was opposed to this resolution. It was just and proper to furnish these poor people with the consolutions of religion on their deathbed. Ninstentian of the persons under charge of the Board on the Maland and in the institutions were Roman Catholics, and they require some one of their own persuasion to minister to them.

Governor Dicks said that it was an argument against the employment of clergymen of that denomination if see many of their flook found their way to Blackwell's Island.

After some further discussion, the consideration of the

se many of their flock found their way to Blackwell's Island.

After some further discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed until next meeting.

After some further discussion, the consideration of the subject was postponed until next meeting.

ADSERNOR ON MARKHEL'S BLAAND.

Governor DRAPER moved the following :—
Reschved, That a committee composed of one from each of the committees on the various institutions on the sland, be appointed to make application of a reservoir on Elact well's Island, and report plants and estimates for tas lumedate construction of the same. Carried.

SENGING PAUFIER IN THE COUNTRY,

By GOV. DRAPER—Resolved, That the Superintendent of Outdoor Foor, require a book to be placed with the clerks in each department, containing the names of such as are desirous of obtaining employment, with a full description of the age, name, trade or employment previously engaged in together with such other details as be might deem important, and the same be open for applicants or persons seeking help.

This resolution, after some explanation, was put and carried. It appears its objects is to facilitate the emigration of paupers and discharged convicts into the country.

PURSISHING EMPLOYEES! ROMS

A request from one of the recently appointed matrons

gration of paupers and discharged convicts into the country.

FURNISHING EMPLOYEES' ROOMS.

A request from one of the recently appointed marrons was read, asking the Board to furnish her room in a proper manner.

This application was resisted by Governor Tieman, on the ground that it was an improper waste of the funds to be spending them in furnishing the apartments of employees. Ninety five dollars was at length appropriated, by a vote of 6 to 2, to defray the expense of fitting out the rooms as desired.

DRUNKIN ASSI TANTS AT HELLEVIE HOSPITAL.
GOVERNOR SMITH, from the Committee on delieving Hospital, made a lengthy report on the affairs of that institution. Complaints had been made that the assistants and nuises, who are all or nearly all paupers and convicts, were remiss in their attendance, and the physiciags had not power to discharge them should they so desire.

Governor Shith offered a resolution to the effect that

convicts, were remiss in their attendance, and the physicians had not power to discharge them should they so desire.

Governor Shiri offered a resolution to the effect that he Warden be instructed to discharge drunnen or manifeful assistants, at the request of the physicians. This was opposed on the ground that it would be stripping the Warden of all power and making him subservent to the medical staff.

Governor Derk stated that one of the doctors had told him that in his ward there was only one assistant who was not a drunkard, a thief or an isler. They could not be depended on to 'urnish medicines to the skik.

Governor Thiman was astonished at what he had heard. It surely was not possible that the destitute sick were left to the tender mercies of this class of people. He offered the following.—

Besolved, That the Standing Committee on Believue Hospital be requested to consider the propriety of employing competent assistants and nurses, in place of the paupers at present in that institution.

ECROTONS AND FIXEMILARS TO TAY THER OWN HOARD.

A communication was received from the warden of Believue Hospital, asking for a higher remuneration for boarding the phys clans and surgeons at that institution. He now receives \$3.50 per week, a sum which he deems insufficient.

It was at length resolved that the request of Mr. Daly be referred to the committee on Believue Hospital, who should inquire into the propriety of cutting off the board of physicians in the institutions, and making them say it themselves.

It was alleged that plenty of students could be found

tice it gave them.
THIS LEGISLATURE TO HAVE THEM LIQUOR—LEDIGNATION OF
GOVERNOR DEAFER.
GOV. THEMAN moved the following:—Resolved, That
at the entertainment to be given to the Gevernor and
legislature of this State no spirituous or vinous liquor

guests, to say what they should, or what they should not, give them.

Governor Drapen didn't think it altogether proper to confine the Legislature to cold water. It was well enough for any one to profess temperance principles, but not to force them on other people. Some persons could not help being water drinkers, as their constitution could not stand wine or liquer.

Governor Drapen referred in bitter terms to the letter of the Hon. Charles C. Leigh, published in the New York Berald, in which the Ten Governors were charged with feasing certain parties until they were shamefully drunk. He denied that such an occurrence took place on the Island. He was a contemptible humbug who said so. When these crawling reptible numbers who said so. When these crawling reptible undertook to take away the good name of respectable men, they should be rowned upon by the whole community. If he (Mr. Iraper) could only get those libellers face to face, as would expose their contemptible conduct. He continued to denounce the temperance men, and particularly C. C. Leigh, in this strain, for some time.

Governor Thank neged the passage of the resolution at some length, on the ground that it would be to the credit of the Board to do so.

Various amendments were then offered; but they were voted down, and the resolution was finally lost by the following vote:—

AVYS—Ture, Tiermanan and Taylor.

Note:—Townsend, Draper, West, Smith, Degro and Taylor.

The following communication was then read:—

In Sevare, Jan 23, 1855.

Resolved, That the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of intemperance, be authorized and requested to call upon the Mayors, thiefs of Police, and Police Justices, of our cities and villages, and upon the wardens and keepers of prisons, almshouses, and other public institutions, for such information as they may be sale to communicate, showing the influence of minmprance in causing crims, paupersess, and taxation in this State. By order,

H. J. HASTINGS, Cierk.

GENT.—Pursuant to the foregoing resolution, you are respectfully requested, at your earliest convenience, to prepare and transmit as full and definite answers as circumstances will admit, to the following interrogatories, or to as many of them as fall within your knowledge or observation:—

them were known to have totally abstained, for five years past, from the use of intexicating utinks? And what was their average age?

8. Inring the last year, how many men in your town or vollage, and how many women, have had the delirium twinens, and how many women, have had the delirium twinens, and how many women, and how many minors, are now living it your town or village, who are generally called decidedly intemperate persons?

10. How many families are there in your town, or village who are now suffering from intemperance: And how many children are there in those families?

I'lease give this sub-et your immediate attention, and direct your reply to the Cirk of the Senate. By order of the Committee.

5. B. Williams, Chairman. Senate Chamber. Albany, January 24, 1855.

N. B.—Avy individuals receiving this circular, who are not occupying efficial stations, are respectfully require ted to aid in furnishing the information desired. Governor DEER effered the following:—

Essoured, That the different wardens to whom the communication of the Senate of this State on the subject of intemperance was referred, report how often the same person has been committed from the same cance, so that the statistics may be properly corrected.

The Ecour then adjourned.

| Property | Property

the evening.

Bowery Theatree—The benefit of Mrs. J. M. Cook takes place to night, when Mr. and Miss Charles will appear in the farce of the "irish Lion," as Tim Moore and Mrs. Fitzig. Mrs. J. M. Cook appears as Nance in the drama of the "Game Cock of the Wilderness." The drama of "Sixteen String Jast" will also be played. Professor McFarland will ascend on a wire from stage to gallery. Professor McFarland will ascend on a wire from stage ogallery . BURTON'S THEATRE—The burletta of "Blue Devila"

Burton's Theatre.—The burletta of "Blue Devla" commences the amusements of this evening. It will be followed by the new American council called "Our Set," which is cast to the entire strength of Burton's company, and the terminating feature will be the new arms of "Oth Adam." Fisher, Johnston and Miss Raymond sustain the leading characters.

Wallack's Theatra.—The great success of Morton's comedy of "Town and Country," induces the management to amounce it again for this evening. Mr. Leatr's Reuben Gienroy has been spoken of in flattering terms. Blake, Brougham, Biand and Miss Rosa idennett in the leading characters. The farce of the "New Footman" closes the enterta muents of the evening.

American Muskum.—The piece selected for the afternoon is the much atmired drama of "Black Eyed Susan," Mr. J. R. Scott as Wilkam, and Miss Masiaser as Susan. The selection for the evening is Shakespeare's tragedy of "Macbeth," Mr. J. R. Scott as Macbeth, Clay as Macdulf, and Miss Le Brun as Lady Macbeth, Clay as Macdulf, and Miss Le Brun as Lady Macbeth, CRUSS—BROADWAY.—Sands' and Nathan's fine com-

Chris-Broadway.—Sands' and Nathan's fine com-panies of equestrian performers announce splenili leats in the ring for this evening. The amusements consist of single and double acts of horsemanship, vaniting and tumbling.

Wood's MINSTREES.—This hall is crowded every even-tion and the performances as a qualitative the utmost

Woon's MINSTERIS.—This hall is crowded every evening, and the performances, as usual excite the utmost merriment among the audience. "Robert Make Airs" to night.

EUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—The new burlesque of "Lucy of Lammermour" is again announced for this evening. There will also be various negro melodes and instrumental performances.

HORK CHAPEL.—Hope Chapel is devoted to the performance of negro ministriety, dancing, instrumental pieces and burlesques by Lonaldson's Ethiopan Opera Troupe.

Mr. Hoon, the machinist of Buckley's Opera House, takes his benefit on Saturday evening next, when it is hoped his friends will do their duty.

Paut Julik's first concert at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, was crowded. Another will be given this evening.

## The Privateer Gen. Armstrong.

The Privateer Gen. Armstrong.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In this morning's Herald in noticed an article from your Washington correspondent, stating that a hearing would be bad in Corgress, for the rile of Samuel C. keid, commander of the Armstrong. Would you be kind enough to inform me, through your valuable journal, as I am the widow of one of the survivors, as they did all the righting, and should come in for an equal share. Congress appropriated \$10,000 for their relief, some years ago and each received the small pitance of \$50 of the above sum. What became of the balance, I never heart. I do think equal justice should be done to the brave in deed, as well as those who carry the name. I now seek for information from you, who, I think, will cherfully give it to one who knows you are capable, and always willing to do what is right and receive the good wishes of one who asks a small favor through your valuable journal.

United States Commissioner's Court. Before Richard E. Stilwell, Esq. THE ALLEGED SLAVE TRAFFICKING BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONER ADVANCE.

JAN. 30.—The United States vs. Joseph Filetti alias
Capt. Krufft.—The defendant in this case is a native of Trieste, Austria, and is charged with trafficking in slaves on the Coast of Africa, in the year 1852. There was large attendance of foreigners present, among whom we noticed Max Maretzek, the well known italian musical manager, and several persons who had been examined

on fermer similar investigations.

Raymond knowles, examined by the District Attorney, deposed—I am a pianoforte maker; I have worked upon vessels as a carpenter; I was on board the United

New Yors, Jan. 29, 1855. 

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

It having appeared in the papers that a sea captain of the name of the Faller of the papers and the sea captain of the name of the Faller of the papers and the sea contained in the slave trade, I beg of you to be so obliging as to allow me to state through your columns, that I am not that individual; and, further, that nothing could be to me mere odious than any connection or contact with that unfamous traffic. I consider it the more necessary for me to make this satement, since I am by profession a mariner. Your obedient servant.

GEORGE FELLETIL

The First Locomotive.

New York, Jan. 30, 41865.

Mr. Entron—There is a great error in reference to the locomotive, McNeil, running between Paterson and Jersey City in 1828, as that road was not commenced until 1830, and completed in the latter part of 1833 or spring of 1834. Yours,

A Consul Acknowledged—The President has issued an exequator to Francis A. Hofman, of Chicago, as consul for Brunswick and Lunenburg, for the State of Illinois.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN RELATION TO SPECIAL

JAM. 29.—In re La Chaise & Flusche es. Lord & Brown and another.—This case was argued last week, and the points of law duly reported. Yesterday the following opinion and decision was rendered:—

INGRAHAM, F. J.—The plaintiffs, being creditors of Lord & Brown, move for an injunction against the part mership property and a receiver. The complaint shows the indebtedness of the firm of Lord & Brown to the plaintiffs upon a note of \$1,073 50; that Lord & Brown formed a limited partnership in December, 1850, to continue five years, and that the other defendant, Marks, was the special partner, having advance: \$20,000 there-

Q. Did you form the impression before she left, that she was a piratical vessel? A. Idid form an impression that she was a piratical vessel? A. Idid form an impression that she was a intendent or the slave trade; there was a name painted on the stern of the vessel; I can't tell whether the name of the builder was on her; I do not know that I ever saw the name of the builder was on her; I do not know that I ever saw the name of the builder on a ressel; the name was painted on a dark color with white letters; we were near the Advance; I don't know that I ever saw the name of the builder on a ressel; the name was painted on a dark color with white letters; we were near the Advance; I don't know that I ever saw the name of the builder is, who was sent home with the Advance; I don't know I don't the commercial of the same of the there; I have some recollection that the captain of the Advance to take her; the bale and the Bainbridge were also there; I don't know the color of the same of the same of the work of the was the first time I was ever on board; I don't remember by the same tell when with any eagree of accuracy; went to beard of her; thon't think any one but the boards or colorar of her; thon't think any one but the boards or colorar of her; thon't think any one but the boards or the same of any copy the captain, I heard him amount of the same of any of them, nor what boart it was; I remained on board of her; there was not much excitement do my particular no form of the same of t

Marine Court.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Phillips and a Jury.

Jan. 30 — George M. Vanderlip ex. Joseph Sizele — This action is brought to recover the value of a cylinder printing press, taken and sold by defendant on a chattel mottgage, executed by Theodore H. Gray (of vitrio throwing notoriety). It appears that the press was sold in April, 1853, by Gray to one Merchant, and in November 1854, sold by him to plaintiff. On Merchant's becoming the owner he hired the press to Gray at \$15 per quarter, he to remain in possession at that rate and the same acreement continued under plaintiff. Before the sale to plaintiff, however, Gray executed a mortgage to detendant, covering, among other things, the press in question. Two days before the sale, defendant was notified of plaintiff's claim to the press, but notwinstanding which, he persisted in selling. The defence is, that the sale of the press was not a bona fide transaction, and that defendant is protected by his mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, \$500.

Samuel Martin vs. Wm. V. Legget.—This action was brought to recover \$500 for work, labor and materials betowed and turnished in building a house for defendant. It was proved, however, by the plaintiff's witnesses, that the work was performed under a scaled contract, by which it was agreed that the money should be paid to plaintiff on the production of the exciticate of the architect. Plaintiff contented that he might saw under the common counts when the work had not been done according to the contract, taking the contract as the sontrolling price for the work done. Defendant insisted that the production of the architect's certificate was a condition precedent, which the plaintiff could not waive. Judgment of non-suit, with costs to defendant.

Theodore R. McIlvine vs. Namuel T. Ibbottom—This action is brought upon a note for \$250, payable in monthly instalments of \$21 each, drawn by defendant. The masing of the note was shown by plaintiff, but the defendant received no consideration. Verdict for defendant, with costs.

Richard Sa

fewing a receiver to take sufficient of the assets of the firm to obtain the means of osscharging their debt; and until they are judgment creditors there is no propriety in giving them a receiver-ver, unless in a case where the effect of such receiver-ship will operate to secure all the creditors of the firm. I think, also, there is a difficulty in the present action which torus an objection to the granting of their motion. It should be required, to warrant such an order, that all the defendants sought to be made hable as partners admit the indebtedness. The indeptedness in the indebtedness. The indeptedness whatever, and does not admit the plaintil's claims. It is is sought to be held liable as a defendant, he certainly does not admit the plaintil's claims. It is is sought to be held liable as a defendant, he certainly does not admit the indebtedness but, on the contrary, his answer shows a statement of facts which would, if proved, entitle him to a vericet. Besides, other creditors migat not, even if the action had been commenced for all the creditors, have been silling to engage in such a contest. It is not necessary for me to pass upon the questions argued before me as to the liability of Marks. His liability is denied. If it exists it is not admitted, so as to warrant me in granting this motion. If ne is not liable it can only be decided at the end of a protracted litigation, and the funds and assets of an insolvent firm should not be tied up from all the creditors for the purpose of enabling one creditor to enter into such a controversy. The granting of an injunction and appointing of a receiver in cases of this kind is admitted by the Chancellor to be in addition to the former powers of a court of equity, and it seems to me to be proper that the power should only be exercised where the claim is abedefendant's answer that another action is pending in this court for the benefit of all the creditors, and that such action was commenced prior to the present one. The mere existence of such an action, which up

upon vessels as a carpenter, I was on loard the United States ship Germantown, on the Coast of Africa, in the year 1852; I was on board of her from 1850 to 1853; during that time she was on the Coast of Africa; at the time we were on the Coast of Africa; at the time we were on the Coast of Africa we saw an American vessel called the Advance.

The examination of this witness was here suspended to examine Geo. W. Rogers, who was obliged to leave town at 3 o'clock. He deposed that he was a lieutenant in the navy, and served in the Germantown in 1852; she was cruising from Maderia to Loaudo, I saw the Advance at Port au Praya when we came up the coast; there was some suspicion at the time that she was intended for the slave trade; while lying there she weat shore in trying to get away; I went on board of her with a boat's crew; helped to get her of it, we did get her off that evening; after that she was seized and sent home to the United States as a prize. The Advance was a small fore and aft schooner; she was sent home under the command of passed midshipman Walker, I was on board the Advance about ten hours.

Q. Whe was on board the Advance? A There was a captain and crew; she carried the American flag; I saw the captain on board; she professed to hall from New Orleans.

Q. Had you conversations with the Captain? A. Not defendant to Burger to employ any person, and that he is not therefore liable. Complaint diamissed, with \$10 costs.

Edgar and Walter Hyatt w. George T. Conklin—The plaintiff sued to recover a bul for horse feed, furnished nished by them to defendant, from Harch to June, 1854. The clerk who kept the books being dead, the Court allowed plaintiff to prove their books as cerrect, by persons who had settled accounts from them. The defence set up was payment in fuil, but the testimony being indefinite both as to time and amount, the Court gave plaintiff judgment for \$110.05 and costs.

Decid Traitell is. Normon A. Freeman—In November last the defendant cold plaintiff a quantity of old jewelry for \$1,100, among which was about eighty-three dozen of gold pens, which blaintiff alloyed defendant warranted to be gold, and that they were worth from \$3 to \$5 per dozen. That he sold a portion of them, and they were returned to him as being of a very inferior quality, and not gold at all. For the defence it was shown that the goods were purchased in a lot, and that the pens were called gold pens in the trade, atthough they were not inferior article manufactured for the Western trade, and called the "James W. Franklin new." The Judge, in deciding the case, did not think the warranted of such a character as would justify a vertict for plaintiff. Judgment for defendant, with costs. Q. Had you conversations with the Captain? A. Not

character and importance—semands that the court should enforce every statute calculated to protect the rights and interests of litigating parties. Motion granted, without costs.

Davice us the Hudson River Railroad Company.—This action is brought to recover the value of two casks of starch. Plaintiff proved that the defendants received the property on the 8th of June last. In August or September last, the goods were demanded of an agent of the defendants. A memorandum of the agent showed that the casks had been marked for New Hamburg, Butchess county. The fact was, the goods had been marked for Bloomfield, New Jersey, and had been delivered to the defendants by the mistake of the plaintiff carman. There was no proof oldered to show that the goods had been lost, or that they had not been received by the consignes. The allegation of the plaintiff statute that the goods were not delivered to the consignees. Although the allegation is a negative one, yet some proof should have been introduced to support it. Judgment for the defendants.

Ruik vs. Erans and others.—The plaintiff is a stevedore. The defendants are the owners of the British ship Queen of the Avon. In November last, the captain of the salp employed the plaintiff to load and unload her cargo. The plaintiff engaged several men and a team to perform the work. The time occupied was twenty-seven days personal service of the plaintiff. The captain agreed to pay the plaintiff fifteen shillings per day for each man by bim employed, and three dollars for the team. These services amounted to about one hundred and ninety dollars, which had been paid. The proof was that when a boss stevedore is engaged to superintend in person the gang he employs, he receives a shilling a day per man. In this case the evidence does not warrant the Court in fin ling the fact to be that plaintiff was provided the superistend in person the loading and discharging of the vessel. Judgment for defendants.

The plaintiff exists to recover in this action, under the rules of law applicable

or tarnish the rair issue of, the plaintiff. In eronbery seemed to have been the affair almost of a moment. I laintiff went hastily to his room for his see glass—discovered the robbery, and in a few moments returned without his coat, highly excited, and complained of his loss. If there was anything in the conduct of the missions, the three was anything in the conduct of the missions. If there was anything in the conduct of the missions of the keen and experienced officer of the house, who, both the conduction of the keen and experienced officer of the house, who, both his conduction of the keen and experienced officer of the house, who, both his conduction of the keen and experienced officer of the house, who, both his conduction of the keen and experienced its truth or falsity. Nothing, however, seems to have awakened his suspicion. No search was instituted. Nor did the defendants seem to have entertained any doubt as to the character of the plaintiff, sa he and his friends remained in the hotel some sixteen days after the robbery. It would be, then, not only a meast injust, but, to my mind, an outrage-our assumption, upon this testimony, to place any ritima upon the plaintiff's integrity.

Now, as to the law on which the defendants rely in this case. Hotel keepers have an uncontrolled right to make such regulations as they may deem proper for the government of their hotels, but it by no means follows that by them they necessarily avoid any legal liability; and this brings up what is really the all-important question in this case. Was the notice on the doo of plaintiff's room binding on him, and was he bound to know its contents. A mere notice that the defendants would not be hable for loss unless the money was deposited in his sais could not operate as a discharge of any liability is rought to the knowledge of the plaintiff. For all the purposes of this action the rules and liabilities attaches to common the conduction of the plaintiff, and the burden of proof is in the case of this action the rule of the pla

bound to bring directly home to his observation and understanding, if they wished to avoid the obligations under which they were placed by the common law as innheepers. A notice, therefore, in English, is no notice to a Frenchman ignorant of our language. The notice was not posted for the protection of the guest, because the shield of the law has for many generations been thrown around him, guarding by iron rules his property; but for the protection of the host, and care should be talten by him that the contents of the notice should be talten by him that the contents of the notice should be talten by him that the contents of the notice should be talten by him that the contents of the notice should be talten by him that the great receiving reservoir of the travelling public in the New World, the proprietors of our spacious hotels are not more careful this respect, and do not print their notices in the various languages, and in such clear and explicit terms, unmixed with any extraneous mattern, as to be easily comprehended. The rules to which hotel keepers are helo, may at first blush seem har hand oppressive, but when it is considered that the traveller is among strangers, at the mercy of servants of whose honesty he is utterly ignorant, it must be admitted that the host who profits by his custom should be liable for all losses suationed by the guest under mis roof, without the sufferer being put to the proof as to how the loss occurred indeed, in a majority of cases this proof could not be adduced. Chief Justice Holt, in delivering his celebrate udgement in Cogst vs. Bernard. 2 Lord Raym, 918, said: "This is a political establishment, contrived by the play to the proof as to how the loss occurred indeed, in a majority of cases this proof could not be adduced. Chief Justice Holt, in delivering his celebrate of each proof as the host had been a subject to the knowledge of a party that he policy of the law, for the safety had been a subject to the preservation of each property of the heavest of the travel of a par

The tenth anti slavery lecture of the season was de The tenth and slavery lecture of the season was delivered last evening at the labernacle, by the Hon. Charles Francis Adams—subject: "What Makes Slavery a Question of National Concern." A large and ence was present. The following is a build sketch of the lecturer's

be regretted, that so much acrimony should have crept into the acti-slavery spirit. I propose to examine to-night, first—what makes slavery a ques-tion of national concern; and thee—how should it be treated by the free States of America? Pomestic slavery is established in fifteen of the States

maleiactors in a prison. This made heroined of these women. The excuse that this was a local outrage will not avail. Public meetings were afterwards held in various States to punish discussion on the subject of slavery. Yet these people did nothing that posterity will blame—it was the majority who did the wrong, and the majority were guided by slavery. The question from themcoforth became a political one. Out of this ittle aernet has grown the great tree of political anti-slavery—a tree which it is impossible to root out without bringing the evil with it. The anti-slavery movement has been wholly defensive in its character, and preventive rather than remedial-Political anti-slavery has been so deprecating and conclinating as to lose somewhat of its moral power. This is not the fault found with it by the enemy. They say that it is wantoply aggressive; but there is nothing of all this in the record. The charge of aggressivenes is positively abourd. The number who callated in the cause of freedom was at first small. They are now denominated fanatics; but the calmer judgment of history will declare that a more self sacrificing particle band never existed. (Applause.) With the press, the politicians, the church, the bar, and the prejudices of the people against them—with nothing to gain and overything to lose—these few still struggled on, and persevered. I do not claim for them that they made no mistake. Let him pick flaves who could have done better. But I cannot resist saying, that if these principles should ever be reasstated to the constitution of the I nited States, the honor of commencing the work should be reserved for the brows of those indomitable men. Locking over the events of the past twenty years—free speech refused on the question of slavery, even in the Northern States—the right of petition to the national legislature so long denied, and even now evaded—the acquisition of leass—and, above all, the passing of the Fugitive Slave law, are revolting to every free mind—through this control the surface of t

LONG MIDDLES TO FRED THE SOLDIERS ON THE LONG MIDDLES TO THE DTHE SOLDIERS ON THE BLACK SEA.—A gentleman informs the edutor of the Madison Courier that he has, within the last thirty days, shipped and receipted through to New York, Philadelphia and Baitimore, 7,000 boxes long and short middles, The shippments of this discription by the Madison paears this winter will reach 10,000 boxes—about 5,000,000 lbs. more than from any other city on the continent of America.